

ALISON REQUESTED TO DRIVE ANYBODY INTO DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

INCIDENT IN SENATE SEVERAL BILLS FAVORABLY REPORTED YESTERDAY.

An unfavorable report from the senate committee on counties and municipalities corporations gave an opening yesterday for some cross firing that was about as entertaining as anything that has happened in the upper house for several days. The report was on Senator Tanner's bill which provides that in cities of the third class the municipal boards for the equalization of taxes shall be done away with, and that the duty shall be performed entirely by the county commissioners.

Senator Howell moved the adoption of the report. He spoke in a way that might be experienced by some people in getting to the meetings of county commissioners, and observed that the present system is more democratic.

"It is pleasing to me to note how democratic gentlemen on the other side have become since the senatorial election," said Tanner, smilingly.

"That was enough to drive anybody into the Democratic party, wasn't it?" asked Allison.

"I think the disgust of the junior senator from Weber over the election is only equalled by my chagrin at the failure to elect two years ago," was Tanner's reply.

"Oh, no," said Allison. "My disgust exceeds your chagrin."

Then Senator Tanner argued so effectively against the adoption of the unfavorable report on his bill that the Howell motion was defeated, and the bill was filed, to come up in its regular order.

Senator Alder won a distinct victory yesterday in securing the adoption of his bill which eliminates from the list of elective officers in cities of less than 3,000 inhabitants. After Senator Smoot had moved to strike out the enacting clause, Senator Alder made his argument. He said it was impossible to elect a good city marshal the second time, and he thought the voters should be appointed by the mayor. In small towns, whenever the marshal arrested anybody, the prisoner was sure to be related to about one-fourth of the voting population, and the result was they always had it in for the officer on election day.

Smoot argued that if the theory of the bill was correct, it ought to go farther, and provide for the appointment of justices of the peace and constables. He then moved to amend the bill so that it took away from the hands of the people an office they had a voice in. The motion to eliminate the enacting clause, however, was defeated, and the bill was passed by a comfortable majority.

Senate bill 32, which came up as a special order, gave passage to a debate. It simply re-enacts the Carey land law, which was inadvertently repealed by the last legislature. Another special order, senate bill 61, which relates to the right of the railroad companies to sue for damages caused by sparks from locomotives to buildings and haystacks more than 200 feet from the right of way, was passed by a comfortable majority.

Senate bill 160 was taken up by unanimous consent, and passed by its third reading. It was then laid over to come up today. This is the measure codifying and straightening out the railroad laws of the state.

Bills Reported.
Committees reported favorably on senate bill 64, to provide for a state bureau of immigration, labor and statistics; senate bill 75, relating to the sale of stocks of merchandise; senate bill 76, to provide for the inspection of the German bird known as the "Kohl mosen," which is said to destroy orchard pests; senate bill 77, relating to the establishment of a state university for the study of domestic science at the state university.

An adverse report was returned on the bill providing for the establishment of the metric system of weights and measures. The committee stated that as congress had adjourned without taking any action on the subject, it did not seem advisable for Utah to attempt to establish the system single-handed.

Bills Introduced.
Bills were introduced as follows: No. 102, by Sherman, by request. To give boards of education in cities of the first and second class the right to levy a tax of 7 mills for school purposes, instead of 5 1/2 as at present.

No. 103, by Alder. To give the mayors of cities of 3,000 and over the power to appoint marshals by and with the advice and consent of the council.

No. 104, by Lawrence, by request. To authorize the state board of examiners to publish a digest of the first twenty-five volumes of the decisions of the supreme court.

No. 105, by Kiesel. To increase the salaries of the members of the state board of equalization from \$400 to \$750.

No. 106, by Tanner. To assure franchisees of corporations the same as any other form of property.

No. 107, by Murdoch, by request. If this act is passed it will be possible for people who have purchased land from the state to have their land parts of that land to other persons before completing the payments on it.

No. 108, by Murdoch. To increase the salary of the state auditor and food inspector from \$600 to \$1,000.

No. 109, by Howell. To create a state board of agriculture, consisting of the governor, state superintendent of public instruction and president of the Agricultural college. This board will assume the duties now performed by the state board of horticulture and the silk commission.

No. 110, by Murdoch. To have all state board of examiners to have all printing and binding done within the state if the prices do not exceed those of the private press, and to have all individuals for the same character of work.

The bill further requires the publication of all laws and memorials passed by the legislature in a newspaper of general circulation. Under the proposed act county commissioners will be required to publish their proceedings in some county newspaper and to buy their stationery and supplies within their counties, if possible.

Legislative Notes.
The committee on railroads of the senate yesterday returned an unfavorable report on a bill which provides that railroad franchisees may be granted for a period of three years, instead of five years, as at present. The reason for the

unfavorable report was that the proposition to incorporate in the new law, which was advanced to its third reading yesterday.

Except by consent of two-thirds of the members, no more bills can be introduced in either house. It is not likely that more new measures will be offered between now and the time of adjournment.

Senator Lawrence yesterday secured a remandment of the senate vote by which Senator Alder's bill to classify district attorneys and fix their salaries was passed. Considering the time measure was made a special order for this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

It is probable that toward the latter part of the week the senate will be holding morning sessions. The upper house is much further advanced with its work than the lower body and, in fact, morning sessions have not been necessary.

Representative Barrett's boiler inspection bill, which was passed by the house to reconsider by Representative Holzner, and was made a special order for 2:30 o'clock Friday afternoon.

A minority report from the committee on railroads and on municipal corporations was filed in the house yesterday on a bill which provides that in cities of the third class the municipal boards for the equalization of taxes shall be done away with, and that the duty shall be performed entirely by the county commissioners.

The house yesterday passed a resolution of condolence with Representative John Bennett of Fairview, who reached his home in Fairview Sunday to find that his young son, John L. Bennett, Jr., was dead. The resolution, which was introduced by Representative Anderson and passed by a large majority, provided that the house adjourn out of respect for his memory.

Two bills of interest to labor were introduced in the house yesterday. House bill 101, by N. L. Morris, by request, fixes a penalty of not more than \$100 for any person who interferes with any man in seeking employment or any employer in seeking to hire any man. The bill also provides that in case of strikes, Mr. Morris says the bill was given him to present by some friend.

The house committee on education made a favorable report yesterday on Representative Wells' bill, No. 107, to permit the school board to levy a tax of 7 mills for school maintenance and 1 1/2 mills for building and repairs. The bill was reported by the committee on education, and was passed by a comfortable majority.

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JUDGES MAKE THEIR FIRST TRIP PASSES

Anti-pass Bill Killed by the House.

BOUNTIES ON ANIMALS

MANY NEW BILLS INTRODUCED YESTERDAY.

The house yesterday arose and slew the anti-pass bill. This is the measure making it a felony for a judge or justice of the peace, to solicit or accept a pass. It was introduced by the committee on judiciary and drawn by Senator Arthur Brown.

House bill 173, as it is known, came up regularly on the house calendar. A motion to strike out the enacting clause, there was a disposition to do this without debate, but Van Horne, chairman of the judiciary committee, urged the members not to be too hasty.

"One of the most important things in our government," he said, "is that there be confidence in the judiciary. So far as I know, the consensus of opinion is that this bill should pass. I don't believe the present judges are influenced by passes, but judges, like Caesar's wife, should be above suspicion."

Langston also favored the bill. He urged the judiciary traveling expenses for the very purpose that they may live above suspicion," he declared. Harmon and Kelly both thought the bill should be passed, but Kelly applied to all members of the legislature and state officers. Van Horne was ready to accept it, but the amendment was not allowed to be put.

"This bill is petty," declared Axton. "We might as well forbid the judges' wives going to the legislature."

Bill Was Killed.
Van Horne angrily denied this. Page favored including members of the legislature and state officers.

A vote was taken on the question of striking out the enacting clause, resulting as follows (the ayes being those in favor of killing the bill):

Ayes.
Anderson, Lambert, McFarland, Barrett, Billings, McMillan, Butler, Phillips, Davis, Reed, Gardner, South, Harmon, South, Hatch, Stevens, Hewlett, Stewart, Johnson, D. C. Williams, Johnson, G. W.

Nays.
Evans, Page, Pond, Morris, Van Horne, Langston, McGregory, Glasman, Morris, N. L.

The house held three sessions yesterday, working morning, noon and night. A vote was taken on the question of striking out the enacting clause, resulting as follows (the ayes being those in favor of killing the bill):

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means of threat, intimidation, or any species of prevention or violence from any person whatsoever. No person is to be prevented from hiring any other person. The penalty for violation is a fine not over \$100 or imprisonment not exceeding three months in jail.

House bill 227, by Axton. Requiring the marking of explosives, inflammable substances and dangerous chemicals.

House bill 228, by Axton. Describing an infernal machine and prescribing penalties for the construction of any such machine, sending, delivering or having it in possession. The penalty is imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not to exceed twenty-five years.

House bill 229, by Axton. Amending section 1257 of the revised statutes, relating to the sales of intoxicating liquors. The act provides for closing of all saloons between midnight and 6 a. m., and on all election days, except school election days. Violation is made a misdemeanor.

House bill 230, by Axton. Amending sections 2627 revised statutes, in relation to the redemption of real property.

House bill 231, by Axton. Amending sections 2627 revised statutes, in relation to the redemption of real property.

House bill 232, by Axton. Amending sections 2627 revised statutes, in relation to the redemption of real property.

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House bill 263, by Axton. Amending sections 2627 revised statutes, in relation to the redemption of real property.

SENIOR DISCUSS ELECTION CONTEST

Committee Waiting for Further Instructions.

POSITION OF DEMOCRATS

REPUBLICANS ON A FISHING EXPEDITION.

After a spirited debate over a motion by Senator Kiesel to throw the Ellison-Barnes election contest case out of the senate, the upper house yesterday decided to continue the talk as a special order for 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The gab-fest grew out of a request from the committee on elections for further instructions.

"In our last report," said the committee, "your committee recommended that the state pay the cost of the contest. That report was rejected. Now the contestee declines to pay any costs. As we understand it, the \$500 heretofore appropriated by the senate was to be used only for the payment of the extra salary for the clerk and an extra clerk. We are, therefore, without funds to proceed, and we ask your honorable body for further instructions."

"I move that the election contest be dismissed," said Senator Kiesel, promptly.

"Can the senator from Weber give a reason for that motion?" asked Allison.

Case Without Merit.
"Because we don't want to spend the money of the state for the benefit of designing Republican politicians," was the response. "We have a lot of work on hand, and I don't think this case has any merit, anyway."

"I am astonished at my colleague from Weber," replied Allison. "Ordinarily, when a senator makes a statement like that, he should say the contest is a frivolous one. In order to frame an opinion on any question which is a disputed question of fact, it ought to be necessary to hear some evidence. As a general rule I am in favor of discouraging election contests, unless some clear fraud has been perpetrated."

"But the cost of this hearing should not be great. I am told that \$50 will pay the cost of the contest, and the witnesses are all the expenses of the witnesses. If you throw out this contest you will establish a precedent and one day it may return to plague you."